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LINTEN SERMON.

THE PLEDGE OF BROTHERHOOD.

"The Pledge of Brotherhood" the fourth of a series of Lenten addresses on the Holy Communion—formed the subject of the Rev. H. Copley Moyle's sermon, at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday morning. Taking as his text 1 Cor., c. 10, v. 16 and 17, the rev. gentleman said:

In the Sacrament of Baptism we are made members of Christ; we are incorporated into the Society which is known as the Church, and the life of Christ, through the Spirit is given to us. In the Sacrament of Holy Communion this union with Christ is strengthened. However greatly people may differ in their views about this Sacrament there is a general agreement that these holy mysteries impart to us in true and real, though mystical, manner the very person of Our Lord Himself, whole, perfect and entire. We Christians believe that our union with God rests on our union with Christ's human nature, for it is through that human nature of Christ that we are united with His divine nature. The Holy Communion is the means of this union of our nature with Christ's human nature. The language of the Prayer Book is emphatic on this point, e.g., "If with a true, penitent heart and lively faith we receive that holy Sacrament, then we spiritually eat the flesh of Christ, and drink His blood; then we dwell in Christ and Christ in us, we are one with Christ, and Christ with us." Again in the Catechism, the question is asked: "What are the benefits wherof we are partakers" in the Holy Communion? and the answer is "The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the Body and Blood of Christ." These words of the Prayer Book are an echo of what Our Lord said as related in the 6th chapter of St. John's Gospel. "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood, ye have no life in yourselves. He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day. For My flesh is meat indeed, and My blood is drink indeed. He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood, abideth in Me and I in him."

Looked at from one point of view this Sacrament is the means and the pledge of our union with God through Jesus Christ. But this morning we are to look at it from another point of view, not so much from the outward as from the inward point of view. "We ought to remember," wrote Bishop Gore, who has just resigned the Bishopric of Oxford, "that a great deal is lost, more than can be easily calculated, if at any period the great idea of brotherhood is allowed to fade out of the Eucharistic language or ritual of the Church. A system hardly deserves the name of Christian at all, which does not impress upon its worshippers that communion with God is no otherwise to be realised than in human brotherhood."

From the earliest ages the Sacrament of the Holy Communion has been regarded as the pledge of Christian brotherhood. In the first years of the Christian Church it was the custom for a social meal, known as the agape, or love-feast, to be held just before the celebration of the Sacrament. To this meal the rich and poor alike brought their gifts, and all joined in partaking of it before receiving the Sacrament. But as we see from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, this love feast became a cause of contention and animosity, and so it was ultimately abandoned. But it emphasised the brotherly or social aspect of the Sacrament, and its abandonment, which did not take place for some seven hundred years after the foundation of Christianity, has no doubt contributed to that lack of Christian brotherliness which we deplore to-day.

Yet the Holy Communion itself ought to be a sufficient pledge of brotherhood, and there ought to be a very real love amongst all those who partake of this Sacrament.

This Sacrament is intended to assert and emphasise our brotherhood, and its reception does necessitate the moral effort to love our brethren. Charity, or love, towards our neighbour is as necessary in communion as faith and repentance towards God, and this is urged upon us every time we come to receive the Sacrament. In the words of the short exhortation the requisites for communicants are briefly stated as follows: "Ye that do truly and earnestly repent you of your sins, and are in love and charity with your neighbours, and intend to lead a new life, following the commandments of God, and walking from henceforth in His holy ways draw near with faith and take this holy Sacrament to your comfort."

In the lax state of discipline which now prevails in our Church it is not customary to ex-communicate members who are open and notorious evil-livers or are at enmity with their neighbours, but the intention of Christ that love must be found in the hearts of those who communicate is made clear enough in our Prayer Book. The Church is intended to be a great brotherhood—the greatest in the world. Just in proportion as she succeeds in this she is reflecting to the world the mind of Christ, but the Christian brotherhood must be based on the love of Christ, and on the readiness to practice self-denial. The Christian brotherhood ought to overshadow all distinctions of race and class and rank among Christians, and bring all men together as equally sinners and equally in need of forgiveness. It is related of the great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo, that he was once going up to receive the communion in a church when a poor man, who was in front of him, recognised him and stood aside saying: "After your Grace?" "No, no," replied the Duke, "I will go after you. We are all equal here." Distinctions of class and race and wealth have no place in the Christian Church, and where they are recognised and emphasised the spirit of Christ is lacking.

Anything which tends to assert, in equality in church is to be deprecated. That is why the system of letting seats in churches has been so severely commented upon in the Reports which have recently been issued in England by the Archbishop's Committee. The Committee on the Evangelistic Work of the Church says of the pew-rent system, which many feel to be one of the greatest hindrances to church attendance, "and the Committee on Administrative Reform has used these words: 'In many parishes the stipend of the incumbent and the fund for church expenses are made up by pew-rents. We have no doubt that these are a serious scandal. However the system may be worked, it gives the impression of privilege allowed to the well-to-do in the House of God. We hold that it is in the highest degree desirable to abolish pew-rents.'"

Certainly the feeling of church people towards the system of pew-rents has changed a great deal of late years. It used to be regarded as one of the best ways of raising money. It is now generally regarded as a deplorable method. In this cathedral church a large part of the annual income—about \$8,000—is derived from pew-rents, while a similar sum is received from subscriptions and donations, and over \$4,000 is given in the collections. The rented pews become free for anyone to occupy as soon as the bell stops ringing at the 11 o'clock service, and all seats are free at the evening service. Old-established customs are not easily changed, and in this Colony we are unlike the Church in England in having no endowment, so the general meeting of seatholders and subscribers, a year ago, decided not to abolish pew-rents at present, while making all seats free at the evening service. Our local branch of the O.E.M.S., at their last meeting, passed a resolution in favour of the abolition of pew-rents, and we look forward to a time when all the seats here shall be free at all services and we shall be able to read that passage in St. James' Epistle without without being conscience-stricken, where he says: "My brethren have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory, with respect of persons. For if there come unto you assembly a man with a gold ring, in costly apparel, and so come in, and you say, 'Stand thou here or sit under my tabernacle,' are ye not then partial in yourselves, and become judges of evil thoughts?"

There is nothing which so completely outrages brotherhood as the rush and struggle for money. You see that in the industrial unrest in England to-day; you see it here in the appalling poverty of the multitudes, in a place where so many large fortunes have been, and are being, made. The Catholic Church has always taught that money ought to be regarded as a trust to use for the benefit of our fellows and not to squander in useless luxury on ourselves. The communion of the early Christians, of whom we read: "The multitude of them that believed were of one heart and soul; and not one of them said that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common." Although this soon ceased to be the rule of the Church, yet the spirit which it embodied remains, and a Christian is bound to regard himself as merely a steward of the wealth he owns, and a steward who will have to give an account of his stewardship, for wealth is a great power for good, or evil.

If we come to Holy Communion in the right spirit the sense of Christian brotherhood will be intensified. Partaking of the one bread we shall realise more fully our fellowship with all our brethren who receive the same food, and being drawn nearer to God, we shall also be more closely bound to our neighbour.

FREE TRAM-CAR RIDES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with riding on a tram-car without paying his fare.

Hong Kong Tullach stated that the car in question was proceeding to Shaukiwan, when defendant jumped on to the foot-board and remained there. When the ticket collector came to him for his fare, defendant alighted and attempted to run away, but was arrested by a Chinese detective, who was travelling on the same car. Witness stated that certain Chinese were continually pestering the lives of tram-conductors by jumping on and off the car without paying their fares. The Police were now on the alert to apprehend defaulters.

Mr. Orme fined defendant \$2.

WHOSE HAM WAS IT?

Anyone who has lost a ham will do well to communicate with the Central Police Station. This advertisement is published gratis, as a case was heard at the Magistracy, yesterday, by Mr. R. E. Lindell, in which a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a ham.

Defendant, who was arrested in Queen's Road, said a man engaged him to carry the ham.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$20, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

IRRESISTIBLE HONGKONG.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese pleaded guilty to returning from banishment.

Defendant was arrested early yesterday morning in the act of stealing a jacket. It was then ascertained that he had been banished for ten years.

When asked by the Magistrate why he returned to Hongkong defendant said he could not find work in the country.

The Magistrate: You can find some work to do in goal; nine months' hard labour.

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

TRIBUTES IN THE CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the conclusion of the business at a recent meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council,

His Excellency said: Before Council adjourns, it is my pleasurable duty to ask this Council to agree with me that we first of all, should congratulate the Hon. the Colonial Secretary upon the promotion which His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer upon him (Applause). Although I have been only six months in this country, I have learnt the value of Mr. Stubbs as a very loyal and as a very able colleague (applause) and I regret that I am to lose his services at this time. But I think that you will agree with me that in the promotion which His Majesty has conferred on him he recognises, as we do here, the great value of the services that he has performed in this Colony. (Applause) He came at a time when he expected to be the Colonial Secretary of the Colony, but he was thrust almost at once into the position of Governor, and he has acted on many occasions as Governor of this Colony, and on all those occasions has proved by his services, by what he has done, that he will be well able to fill the post to the satisfaction of those he goes to govern and to the satisfaction of His Majesty and the people of the Colony. And I believe, gentlemen, you will agree with me that his services here have been such that you all will regret with me that he has been promoted to another sphere and will wish with me that the time he may spend there may be successful, that he may win the esteem of the people he goes to govern, and that all prosperity and good luck may attend him. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

THE CEYLON MEMBERS' APPRECIATION.

The Hon. Mr. RAMANATHAN (the Educated Ceylonese Member). Sir, permit me to add a few words to what has fallen so well from Your Excellency's lips, on behalf of my colleagues on this side of the house and also on my own behalf. It is, indeed, with mixed feelings of pleasure and pain that we heard of the announcement that the Hon. Mr. Stubbs had been made Governor of Hongkong. We are very sorry indeed that we are going to lose his services at a time when we had hoped to profit by the mature experience he had gathered of the people and of the country itself during six years of devoted service. Our loss is Hongkong's gain—(Applause)—and we can certify that just as he has eminently succeeded in

giving satisfaction all round here he will give the same satisfaction to the different peoples in Hongkong. As regards his work in the Executive Council, we, sir, do not profess to know much about it; but we are aware that, according to our Constitution, it is the bounden duty of every member of the Executive Council and of the Legislative Council on the official side to support any policy or measure which the Governor may resolve to carry out. Under those circumstances, we do not know how far Mr. Stubbs is responsible for some of those obnoxious measures which have been, from time to time, placed for our consideration at this Council. As regards his work in the Secretariat, we know for certain that he is the idol of the office department. (Applause) He is esteemed and loved by the officers there, and I may say by all the officers in the Clerical Service. Well-known to be affable and accessible, he has, on every occasion that his clerks, or any other clerk, approached him, given them his best and cordial attention and tried to do all he could to help them on in their respective spheres of life. To

THE CLERICAL SERVICE. he has done special service. At one time, there was a disposition to give to those who were not Ceylonese the higher prizes in the upper rungs of the Public Service, and the lower rungs even of the Civil Service. Mr. Stubbs has laboriously worked for the recognition of due merit on the part of the Ceylonese, and to give to a deserving officer the position he is entitled to, either in the lower rungs of the Civil Service or in the upper rungs of the general Public Service. For this benefit, one and all of us are grateful. He, sir, is not only an able writer, but also a master of his pen. He could write as very few men could, and he is persevering in pressing upon the attention of the authorities, or any one else who came in contact with him, his views in a most forceful manner. There is great personality about his writing. As regards his work in the Legislative Council, we can only say that we see the best side of him in Committee work. In the open meetings of the Legislative Council,

WE DO SOMETIMES CROSS SWORDS, as it were, as we often and often do at the Bar; but it is a privilege in the legal profession to fight as hard as possible with each other, while in Court, in respect of our contentions; but when we leave Court, we go arm in arm together as the best of friends. Trained to such work, we, on this side of the house, who are lawyers and those who have enough of good sense and fairness to know the exact situation incumbent on a public platform, soon forget the little harshness that may arise for the moment and come to know the inner nature of the man. We always want to find out whether a man is straight, whether a man is honourable, whether he is fair in opposition; and however much we may disagree with such a man, we like to concede to him the right to command us whenever he chooses to speak. We hear him with respect and we esteem him for his action. Mr. Stubbs has done this for us, and we are most grateful to him.

He is thoroughly honourable, and thoroughly devoted to public work. He may be a little brusque now and then, but he is all for the moment. Our books say that there are two or three classes of men in respect of anger—the man who has a good heart may get angry, but he is like gold into which heat has gone. The moment it is melted and taken out of the pot, the heat cools down. So is it with a man who is for the time being angry. The hot man is he who is like iron when heated, which continues and

continues and continues to be hot and torments himself and torments others. Mr. Stubbs, I may say, is thoroughly guided at heart. Then, he has a way of working with different tempers in the Committee, in that best of Committees, the Finance Committee, where three Official Members against ten Unofficials are obliged to work together and it is a marvel to me. By

HIS PERSUASION AND TACT he generally brings most of the Unofficials round to his view. (Laughter and applause.) And we readily fall in with him because he too, readily falls in with us. We have seen him presiding at Committee meetings and sometimes expressing views, which are, to some extent, antagonistic to our own. We have found other members—Official members of the Committee—pressing for a settlement of a particular matter from one point of view. Mr. Stubbs will listen to us, one after another, and gradually come round to our view. He expresses himself clearly to his official colleagues in a manner that would abate their ardour. We love that frankness and we love that open-mindedness, and we honour him for it.

IN SOCIAL LIFE.

he is a great force. We know, for instance, the interest he took in regard to the One Day's Pay Fund. Through his devotion and persistence as much as \$750,000 was collected. (Applause.) And had there been another man with a different temperament the collection would not have succeeded so eminently. This is only one instance of the many things that I might mention. I know that we have had the privilege for six long years to be associated with a man who is really good, really able and really full of sympathy. (Applause.) We, therefore, join with you in enunciating your prayer for his prosperity and for his future welfare in another Colony. We wish him long life, we wish him prosperity and success in his new sphere. The time is soon coming when he will be promoted from his present rank of C.M.G. to the higher rank of K.C.M.G. Then, our hearts will be full of pleasure. I need not support your motion, sir. (Prolonged applause.)

MR. STUBBS' REPLY.

Mr. Stubbs—obviously much touched—said:—Your Excellency, it is difficult for me to express my appreciation to you of your kindness in making these remarks of me and my appreciation of the manner in which they have been received by my unofficial colleagues. Among many things that I regret in leaving Ceylon is the fact that I am losing so many good friends among the members of this Council. The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan has said that we have not infrequently had passages at arms in the Council, but as this is the last occasion on which I shall speak here, I may, perhaps, reveal to him a secret—and that is that I am not always as angry as I appear to be. (Laughter.) I will reveal to him one of the carefully hidden secrets of my past, and that is that I was at one time a Law-student, so that the Hon. Member and I are quite at one when he says that the combats of the forum are not to be carried into private life. I have had differences of opinion with him and with other members of Council across this table, but I have felt sure that none of my colleagues could object to my holding and expressing as strong feelings as they have and themselves. I am glad that little incidents of that nature have not affected the personal relations between myself and any one of my colleagues. I owe them much for their support in many ways. Mr. Ramanathan has referred to the Finance Committee. I may tell you that I have always found the Committee ready and anxious to assist in every way. One thing they required was information, and as soon as they got it, I had not the slightest difficulty in inducing them to say that I was right, although they may have thought that I was wrong. I am glad that the hon. member mentioned

THE CLASS OF MEN FOR WHOM I HAVE THE HIGHEST REGARD

and whom I wish to commend to your Excellency in future—those clerks of my office and the clerks of the Civil Service generally. I do not think that anybody who has not worked with them as I have done during six years of stress could realise what a valuable asset the country has in the Clerical Service. I am glad to think that I have been able in some ways to improve their prospects in the Public Service, and I think that hon. members, when they read carefully through the document placed in their hands to-day, will see that it affords some possibilities of increasing their prospects for higher employment. Many of the members of the Clerical Service are fit for considerably higher employment than that which they at present fulfil, and with some experience of other Clerical Services, I may tell you that they are second to none. The best of them are very good, and the worst of them are not worse than others. It has been a great pleasure to work with them and I part with them with the greatest regret. I hope that they will remember me as one who tried to do his best for their interests and for the interests of the country. I thank you again for your kindness. (Applause.)

SHIPPING.

SHIPBUILDING IN SHANGHAI.

The str. *Marita*, built by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. was launched on April 2nd at the Potung dockyard. Mrs. Thorsen, who performed the christening ceremony, was presented with a gold chain chateleine bag. The ship is of the *Frederikstad* type of Norwegian standard ship, and the second of the kind to be built in China, the first being the *Solvaer* launched last year by the Dock Company and on completion engaged by the British Government for trading to and from Great Britain during the war. Her loaded displacement is 6,000 tons, which means that she will carry approximately 3,100 tons of cargo. With triple expansion engines she will steam 10 to 11 knots on 1,000 i.h.p. Her length is 277 ft., 42 ft. moulded breadth, and 29 ft. 6 in. depth of hold. Her owners are Messrs. Braugsand, Kjosrud & Co., Drammen, Norway.

The berth vacated by the *Marita* will immediately be occupied, as the keel of a 6,000-ton steamer will be laid at once. Besides, a sister of the *Marita*, due to launch in a couple of weeks, the Company is busy building the standard ships for the British Government, and other craft,

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE PROPOSED JESUIT
COLLEGE.[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, I have carefully read the recent article, published in your paper with reference to the above subject. These few lines are intended for those who have taken a hostile attitude to the petition that is going to be forwarded to the Pope in due course.

There are always people to be found to whom the word "Jesuit" spells hatred and jealousy. I will endeavour to make a few remarks that, I hope, will also enlighten those in this Colony who are not acquainted with the Society of Jesus and who may be influenced by criticism made by people who have never taken the trouble to enquire more fully into this subject.

First, allow me to correct the wrong impression that this appeal is solely from the Portuguese community. British Catholics residing in this Colony feel the want of English priests and, astonishing as it may appear, there is not a single English priest in this Colony. Many British Catholics would welcome a school where they can depend upon their children receiving a first class education. Many residents find it too expensive to send their children to school in Europe.

Anyone who has had a public school education is aware of Stoneyhurst College—the Catholic public school of England. This is run by Jesuits, and there are many men who hold high positions in the diplomatic and civil services who owe their success to the careful tuition given by the Jesuit Fathers at Stoneyhurst. Anyone who has taken the trouble to read the annual results of the Oxford and Cambridge examinations and London matriculation will invariably find the names of students from the Xaverian College at Liverpool heading the list of honours and distinctions. I would not ask your readers to turn to Manila, Shanghai, India, Japan and America and see what excellent work the Jesuits are doing at those places. Zi-ka-wei Observatory in Shanghai and the Manila Observatory are run by the Jesuits, and this alone is sufficient to show what class of men you are dealing with. If the mercantile marine of the world, when calling at these ports, can trust the lives of thousands in the hands of the Jesuit Fathers, surely a few Jesuits in Hongkong count for very little.

Those of your readers who are leaving for England could not do better, when in London, than pay a visit to the church of the Immaculate Conception at Fenchurch Street, Grosvenor Square, and, if possible, attend one of the sermons on Sunday morning at 12 o'clock mass; they will leave convinced that these Jesuits are certainly men of refinement and great learning. From the pulpit in this very church, Father Bernard Vaughan has denounced the Kaiser and Germany for the brutal treatment meted out to Belgium during its occupation by the enemy. This is not the only occasion when the English Jesuits have denounced the base characteristics of the Germans, and I fail to comprehend how they can be termed "pro-German."

The following very important point is worth careful consideration by Catholics—what would have happened to local Catholics had Italy joined hands with Germany? I ask your readers to consider what would have been the effect had the Italian Mission been compelled to repatriate. The only answer is that Catholics would have been without their religious consolations.

I have questioned many prominent local Portuguese and they are unanimous that if the Pope allow the Jesuits to open a school in Hongkong the Superior and the majority of the Fathers must be English. The Catholics are not at variance with the Italian Mission, and any such rumour will be denied by the Committee responsible for the petition that is being sent to the Pope. This very petition has been sanctioned by His Holiness the Pope and sent by him, together with the lists of signatories, to the Vatican. Such an act on the part of His Lordship is decidedly an indication that he is aware that a higher-grade school for Catholics is absolutely necessary.

Without wishing to intrude too much in your valuable paper I would like to appeal to all local Catholics. Let those who cannot find a good word for the Jesuits have their say (and whatever they say will die a natural death), but Catholics can do their duty better by signing the petition to His Holiness Pope Benedict XV than by writing controversial letters to the Press.

Lastly, I very much regret the expression "Pro-Germans, heathens and others" that appears in the petition; this term could very well have been expressed in the simple words "non-Catholics," and, I am sure, no offence or insult was intended by the Committee. Thanking you for your courtesy in publishing this letter—I enclose my card—Yours, etc.,

ENGLISHMAN.

April 7th, 1919.

DR. BARNARD'S HOMES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—May I pass on to others a suggestion which has been made to me, namely, that, as the War Charities subscription list has just closed, the ex-War Charities subscribers might be willing to give their usual contribution this month to the "Hongkong Red" in Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

If, as we were told, every fighting man made a difference, then we surely owe a debt of gratitude to the 10,363 Barnardo Boys who took part in the war, and this endowment fund is Hongkong's recognition of their service to the Empire, and a memorial to those who died.—Yours faithfully,

PAULINE POLLOCK.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1919.ALLEGED BREACH OF
AGREEMENT.
LOCAL SHIPPERS' INTERESTING
CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rogers Davies, K.C.), Messrs. P. A. Lapicque & Co., merchants, of Queen's Buildings, claimed from Wo Fat Shing, merchants, and ship-owners of No. 81, Wing Lok Street, the sum of \$2,002 as damages through breach of a contract to carry some of the plaintiff's cargo to Saigon.

The statement of claim showed that the defendants made a contract on October 23rd, 1918, to carry, for the plaintiffs, 203 pieces of wood from Hongkong to Saigon at the rate of \$7.50 per ton of 40 cubic feet. The freight payable to the defendants under the contract upon 203 pieces, less 31 pieces actually shipped, was \$1,263.37, and included in the amount which the plaintiffs are alleged to have suffered in damages through the breach of contract the sum of \$3,440 paid to the Society Anonyme for freight of the timber to Saigon.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer & Harrison) for the defendants.

The defendants, in their statement, denied that they were ship-owners. In the matter under dispute they merely acted as agents for the Hong Kong Steamship Company, owners of the s.s. *Laertes*, which fact the plaintiffs knew; the defendants, therefore, denied liability. The defendants further denied that, either as agents for the Hong Kong S.S. Co. or at all, they made the contract or committed the breach complained of. The agents of the Hong Kong S.S. Co. the defendants stated that they entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs concerning the carriage of certain timber, described by the plaintiffs as consisting of logs from 30 to 40 feet long, from Hongkong to Saigon by the *Laertes*, which agreement was made and confirmed at various interviews between September 30th, 1918, and October 23rd, 1918. The agreement was upon the following, among other terms—that any timber carried should be at the rate of \$7.50 per men-sured ton; that the amount carried should be 203 logs, or as many as could conveniently be stowed on the ship; that the ship-owners should not be held responsible in respect of any logs shut out; that the plaintiffs should send the logs alongside the ship loaded on lighters; and that the plaintiff should provide sufficient coolies to get the logs on board the ship. The defendants stated that they performed their agreement by carrying 31 logs on the steamer; the remaining 172 logs could not conveniently be stowed on the ship and were consequently shut out. The defendants stated that the plaintiffs broke their part of the agreement by sending the logs alongside the ship instead of on lighters as agreed.

Mr. A. Fraser, Capt. of the *Telemachus*, Mr. A. Jenkins, Capt. of the *Laertes*, and Mr. P. A. Lapicque, had given evidence in this case, before the Registrar, in the latter half of last year.

Mr. Potter said the defendants had raised the defence that they were agents and that the plaintiffs were aware of this and contracted with the defendants as agents. Counsel said he would show the Court that that was utterly untrue, from correspondence which had been disclosed in the action. He would show that the plaintiffs were contracting with the defendants as a Company and they never knew anything else, and that it was believed that the ships concerned belonged to that Company. The defendants said that the contract was a contract to carry the wood only by the s.s. *Laertes*, whereas the plaintiffs, on the other hand, stated that there was no such agreement, and that the defendant had agreed to carry the goods to Saigon, no matter how they carried them, and that the contract could have been performed by carrying the goods on any boat. The plaintiffs, on September 30th, 1918, made an enquiry from the defendants for a quotation to carry the wood and received a quotation of \$6.50 per ton. On October 1st, as a result of that quotation, plaintiffs wrote a letter to the defendants, stating that they would be glad to know whether the ship could carry wood of over 30 feet in length, but not above 40 feet. That letter was written because Mr. Lapicque wanted defendants to know the exact size of the wood. \$6 per ton was the normal rate for cargo at that time. No reply was received to that letter. Indeed, the defendants seemed to have made a point of not answering plaintiffs' letters. A representative of Messrs. Lapicque called on defendants shortly afterwards, when the size of the wood was again discussed and the defendants agreed to carry the wood at \$7.50 per ton, the extra \$1.50 being asked because the defendants representative thought that \$6 was too little for wood of the weight and size stated. The representative, whom the plaintiffs regarded as the son of the proprietor of the defendant firm, agreed that the wood should be carried at \$7.50 per ton, but there was no mention of any particular ship, and no suggestion that the wood should be carried on any particular boat. The defendants could have performed the contract by carrying the goods on any boat or on more than one boat. Mr. Lapicque confirmed this arrangement with the defendant firm. As a result of that arrangement the plaintiff purchased the wood, and plaintiffs would tell the Court that they would not have purchased the wood if the arrangement for carrying it had not been made. The wood was required by the French naval authorities in Saigon, and it was important that it should be got to Saigon. On October 20th plaintiffs' representative again called on the defendant firm and asked for the name of the vessel on which the wood was to be carried so that plaintiffs should have something in writing to make their position clear. Defendants again did not put their point in paper, and another letter was written which was not answered. A further application for the name of the ship was made, and for the first time

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AN INDIAN CONSTABLE IN
TROUBLE.
ALLEGED ATTEMPTED BRIBERY
AND LARCENY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, an Indian constable was charged with entering the Government Opium Factory with intent to commit a larceny and with offering a bribe.

He was further charged with misconduct as an officer of the law.

Inspector Kent stated that on March 31st defendant and another man approached B491, an Indian Constable on duty at the Opium Factory—and offered him \$40 to be allowed entrance into the factory for the purpose of stealing opium. The constable, thinking he would set a trap for defendant, agreed to take the bribe and to allow defendant to enter the factory. In the meantime, the constable informed the authorities about the proposed theft. Inspector Kent, with two other Police officers, and Inspector Watt's charge of the factory, hid themselves in the strong room of the factory and lay in wait for the thief. The defendant arrived at 3 a.m., and, handing the \$40 to B491, went to Inspector Watt's office, where he took possession of the keys of the strong-room in which the opium was kept. The defendant had taken the precaution to bring a jug of water with him, for the purpose, it is alleged, of wetting his fingers, so as not to leave any finger-print clues behind. Defendant then entered the strong-room, but instead of finding the opium, was met by the Police officers, who arrested him and marched him, handcuffed, to the Police Station.

Mr. Orme remanded the case, refusing to grant bail.

MORTGAGING A SON.

PAWN BROKER DISAPPEARS WITH
BOY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese man and woman were charged with kidnapping a little boy, six years of age, from the custody of his parents.

It appears that the father brought the little boy from the country to Hongkong with the intention of mortgaging him, and the father was in sore need of money. When the father and son arrived in the Colony they met a few friends, who circulated the news that a boy was to be pawned. The two defendants and another woman, not in custody, invited the couple to a house, and subsequently took the boy out to be viewed at the boy's home. The father and son returned, and the father, growing suspicious, informed the Police. As a result of certain information, defendants were arrested.

Detective-Sergeant Willis applied for a week's formal remand to enable him to trace the missing defendant and the boy. The Police had discovered the house at which the third defendant was staying. Mr. Lindsell remanded the case, fixing bail at \$500 each.

"A REGULAR GANG OF
PICK-POCKETS"

LITTLE BOYS CONVICTED

"There seems to be a regular gang of these boy pick-pockets coming up every week," remarked Mr. Lindsell, when a Chinese youth, barely as high as the dock, pleaded guilty to picking the pockets of a Chinese man and stealing 60 cents.

Sergeant Aris stated that defendant had two previous convictions against him. Every time witness was on duty he managed to arrest these miscreants. Mr. Lindsell (*ex tempore*): "Rascal!" (To the father): You have only one son. This is the third time he has been convicted of larceny. Your only one! Why don't you look after him better? Why don't you thrash him!

The father replied that the son was very disobedient. If he thrashed him he would run away. Sergeant Aris: Father and son have no fixed abode; they sleep in the streets. Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour and twelve strokes with the birch.

BURGLARY AT QUEEN'S
DISPENSARY.CASH, CHEQUE AND DRUGS
STOLEN.

Between 9 and 10 p.m., on Saturday night, a thief or thieves entered Queen's Dispensary, facing D'Aguiar Street, and stole some money, a cheque, and a quantity of medicines.

The dispensary, it appears, was entered through the back premises of a house occupied by a Chinese gentleman, and \$300 in cash, a cheque for \$19.45, and a quantity of medicines were stolen. The watchman of the dispensary was on duty outside the shed at 2 a.m. He discovered the theft as the back-door was broken. Information was immediately given to the Police. No clue, however, was left behind.

The defendant stated that it would be the s.s. *Laertes*. Finally the *Laertes* only shipped 31 of the logs out of 203. Counsel then proceeded to read correspondence which passed and stated that the defendant never carried the balance of the wood, hence the action before the Court.

Mr. Gomez de Silva, Messrs. Lapicque & Co.'s shipping clerk, gave evidence for the plaintiffs, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, March 26th.

Another Threat. The Japanese Minister has again addressed representations to the Waichiao-pu on the subject of the secret Sino-Japanese agreements which the Chinese Government has resolved to disclose. Mr. Obata has warned the Government that if the premature disclosure of the secret documents should cause any loss to Japanese financial and commercial interests Japan will hold China responsible for such loss. As a result of these further representations by the Japanese Government the issue of the secret documents has again been postponed. Doubtless this, also, will be officially denied in time or explained, but the fact that the issue of these agreements has not been resumed, despite the Government's declared intention of publishing all agreements entered into between China and other countries during the war, proves without doubt that pressure has been brought to bear upon China. Further, again, may make Japan align itself with public opinion on this important matter.

In striking contrast with this desire for secrecy is the publication of the Siam-Carey Grand Canal Improvement and railway schemes, together with Marconi agreements, together with the American nor the British agreement was ever regarded as secret. Indeed, though they have never been published in full before, they have been fully discussed and their terms were known. The inclusion of the Siam-Carey agreements in a series of secret agreements being disclosed by the Chinese Government has somewhat displeased the American Legation. The Chinese authorities explain, however, that their decision was to publish all agreements made during the war. Japan's objection to the disclosure of remaining agreements does not suggest that spirit of sincerity and frankness which the Japanese claim as actuating their national policy.

THE EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE. There is little direct news affecting China from Paris. Consternation was caused here by the publication of a telegram from Washington reporting that China's case was a forcing by reason of the activities of traitors. Everybody was asking the name of the man, and it was surprising the number of men who fixed upon a certain gentleman. I understand that the Government will agree to the appointment of Mr. C. C. Wu as one of China's official delegates to the Peace Conference. This ought to be taken as another indication of the President's desire to conciliate the South.

REMARKABLE CASE. A remarkable case of the week was that Eugene Chen had been arrested at Vancouver and found in possession of documents which were not stolen from the Chinese Embassy in Paris. Mr. Chen, according to all accounts, is still enjoying his liberty.

A WISE APPOINTMENT. Mr. Purdon, forestry expert, has entered into a contract with the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce jointly under which he will plant considerable tracts along the Peking-Hankow Railway and perhaps other lines, with the more quickly growing trees, so that in time there may be a supply of wood to meet the railway needs in respect of sleepers and telegraph poles. At present these represent a charge upon the country of one million dollars a year.

GERMAN EXEMPTIONS. It is inevitable that the exemption of Germans from the general deportation should meet with considerable criticism, but in some instances it is justified. I learn that a German in Peking has been exempted for no other reason than that he has been selected by Tsao Ju-lin to carry out the construction of the proposed international club. This case is very glaring.

THE PRESS CLUB. An unusually interesting reception was given by the members of the International Press Club on Tuesday afternoon, when members of the foreign diplomatic body and Chinese officials attended, several of them giving very thoughtful speeches. The Club has made an excellent start.

THE PROMISE OF SPRING. Spring has brought to the countryside the beauty of blooming trees. Almond, cherry, plum give their rich colour effect to bare surroundings and help us to forget the long winter. The ducks and the geese have returned from their southern migration, and all life seems to be astir with new vigour.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

KOWLOON & ST. STEPHEN'S.

This league match on Saturday was won by Kowloon by 55 to 44. Scores:—Mead and Hobbs lost to Choy and Ma, 3-8; beat Yew and Tam, 7-4; beat Chao and Yuo, 7-4.

Davidson and Brown lost to Choy and Ma, 1-10; beat Yew and Tam, 7-4; beat Chao and Yuo, 7-4. Chunyut and Edwards beat Choy and Ma, 8-3; beat Yew and Tam, 7-4; beat Chao and Yuo, 8-3.

N. E. Kent entered the final of the Open Championship Singles yesterday when he beat Yew Man Tsun in three straight sets. He now meets the winner of the Mishima-Redmond match, which is fixed for to-morrow, weather permitting. Yesterday's result was as follows:—

N. E. Kent beat Yew Man Tsun, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES. Club Handicap Doubles.—Lieut.-Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray (scr.) v. A. H. Crook and A. A. Claxton (replay 2/0). Club Handicap Singles. Class "A."—A. Morris (reco. 3/0) v. N. E. Kent (two 1/0).

Club Handicap Singles, Class "B."—C. B. Brown (reco. 15) v. E. A. Macdonald (reco. 2/0).

PROVISIONS
JUST RECEIVED
FROM
GREAT BRITAIN

Yarmouth Bloaters	Crosse & Blackwell's	80c. per tin.
Herrings in Tomato Sauce		60c. " "
Oxford Sausages in 1lb. & 1lb. tin		65c. & \$1.10 " "
Bologna Sausages in 1lb. tin		\$1.10 " "
Camp Pies		85c. " "
Minced Collops		\$1.10 " "
Potted Meats & Fish in 4oz. tin		50c. " "
Soups assorted in 1lb. tin		50c. " "
Ox Tongues in 1lb. tin		\$3.00 " "
NELSON'S Patent Opaque Gelatine 1 Quart Pkts.		25c. " "
2 Quart Pkts		45c. " "

PORTUGAL

Sardines in Oil 80c. and \$1.10 per tin.

NEW ZEALAND

White Bait in 1lb. tin \$1.00 per tin.
Haggis 80c. " "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

FRANK KEENAN

"LOADED DICE"

Mr. Keenan's fame as a screen star is secure. His masterly interpretations have made him known and popular wherever motion pictures are shown. This film is said to be one of the best pictures of his career.

THE DORROS

in

New Songs and Dances.

MATINEE

Thursday, April 10th, at 5.15 p.m.

THE SILENT COMMAND.

Featuring Bob Leonard & Ella Hall.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES,
AND ALL KINDS OF PASTES.
AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply—CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known "Poppy Brand".

Office—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2898.
Manufactory—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K260.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1919. (489)

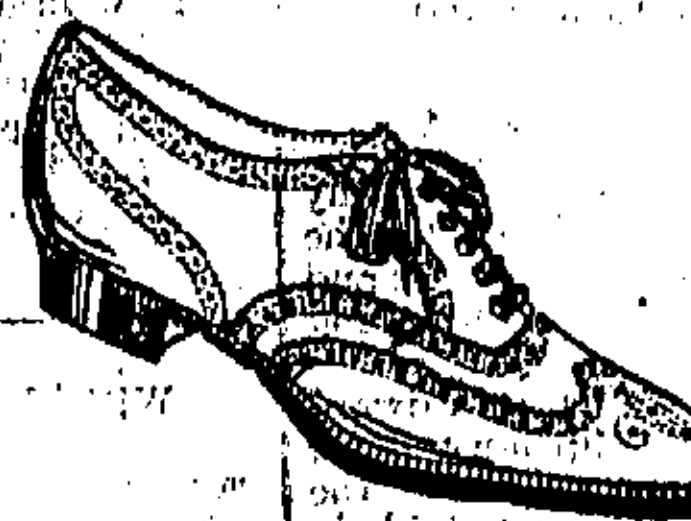
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TELEPHONE 346HIGH-CLASS
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.NEW STOCK OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
FOOTWEAR.

SMART

BOOTS

and

SHOES



SEE

WEA

IN
BLACK AND BROWN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN
SERVICES, LIMITED.

REGARDING NOTICE of cancellation of accommodation booked for the Company's April and May sailings.

We are now informed that a certain amount of first-class accommodation will be available on the "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," to sail MAY 1st, while accommodation on the "EMPERESS OF ASIA," to sail MAY 29th, will be entirely available. The sailing of the "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," MAY 17th, is definitely held as from this port.

Original holders of accommodation on the "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," MAY 1st, will, if desired, be given passage on that date in order of original application, to the extent of accommodation available.

Original holders of accommodation on the "EMPERESS OF ASIA," MAY 29th, will, if desired, be given their original allotment.

The undersigned will be glad to receive advice from all concerned as promptly as possible.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
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NOTICE

ENGLISH LADY free to give private tuition to foreign and Eurasian boys in rudiments of English, French, Latin, Arithmetic, and Euclid, having passed Edinburgh Matriculation.

Apply Box No. 749,
c/o Hongkong "Daily Press."

[604]

FOR SALE

4 Horse-power TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, 1915 Model Sturmer-Archer three speed gear. Recently overhauled. Guaranteed good running order.

Box No. 603.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[603]Cables: Satisfactory, Reg. London. Code: A.B.C. No. 5.
J. W. BIGGS,
Enquiries for British Goods and Buying Agencies.

CAN OFFER IMMEDIATELY SOLE AGENCIES FOR VARIOUS COMMODITIES

REGENCY HOUSE, WICKWICK ST.,
REGENCY ST., LONDON, W. 1.

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NOTICE

MR. HERBERT D. HUTCHISON has been appointed Manager of our Hongkong Firm and is authorized by us to sign for the same.

Mr. E. D. MISTY will continue to act as Secy of the Company.

HONG KONG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.
[580]

NOTICE

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY, would entertain applications for the post of Manager at one of their senior Branches. Sound general Banking experience essential and age not to exceed 40. Applicants must have had at least Sub-Manager's or Head Accountant's experience. Liberal terms offered. Apply stating full particulars of Home and Eastern Service and salary expected to:

The Board of Directors,
TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.,
BOMBAY.

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THE REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT 1903
SECTION 23 (1).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all claims by creditors against the property of the late Captain J. B. Fuller, R.F.A., are to be lodged with me within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

V. J. SCANTLEBURY,
Major, R.F.A.,
President of Committee of Adjustment,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1919.

[584]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will be commenced on MONDAY, July 14th, 1919.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the "Registrar, The University, Hongkong."

Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee of Ten dollars (Hongkong Currency) on or before May 7th, 1919.

The following Scholarships will be offered on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of merit offer themselves:

(a) King Edward VII Scholarship for five years, tenable in any University in the British Empire, subject to the condition that the holder of the scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any University. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

Candidates who secure a King Edward VII or President's Scholarship must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1919."

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INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, 1919, at 12 Noon, when the subject of the Resolution will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is converted into sterling and that such capital as converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of \$250 each with the sum of \$100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 80,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article

"107 (a). The Board may employ Employees of the Society who are not shareholders of the Society and may pay them salaries or other remuneration as the Board may think fit, and may terminate the employment of any such Employees at any time without notice, and may, in the exercise of its powers, make such alterations in the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends, in repaying, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 106.

"106a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that the call shall be made on the members of the Society 15, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the Society to enter into an Agreement with the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the members to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement made under this Article that such resolution or call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

106b (1). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at exchange rate of such rate of exchange as the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

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GOLF

THE following Competitions will be held at Fan Ling at Easter:

(1) An Amateur Competition for Men on the Big Course to be played on APRIL 12th, 19th, 20th and 21st, for a Cup kindly presented by Surgeon-Capt. S. DRAFTER, R.N.

(2) Mixed Foursome Competition on the Big Course to be played on the afternoon of MONDAY, APRIL 21st. Couples to select their own opponents.

(3) Running Bogey Pool for Ladies on the Relief Course to be played on APRIL 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

(4) Running Bogey Pool for Men on the Big Course to be played on APRIL 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

[591]

WRECK OF S.S. "QUANTICO"

NOW lying on Tables Island. Bids for this vessel as she lies will be received at this Office up to April 30th, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders, or to sell the wreck before the above date.

MACLEOD & CO., Inc., Manila, P.I.
Correspondents,
Board of Underwriters of New York.
March 21st, 1919.

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INTIMATIONS

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, 1919, at 6 o'clock p.m., when the subject of the Resolution will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital as converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of \$25 each with the sum of \$25 paid up thereon be converted into three shares and two fifths of one share of the nominal value of £5 each with the sterling equivalent of \$7.35 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 80,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each constituting the capital of the Company so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the following Article

"106 (a). The Board may employ Employees of the Company who are not shareholders of the Company and may pay them salaries or other remuneration as the Board may think fit, and may terminate the employment of any such Employees at any time without notice, and may, in the exercise of its powers, make such alterations in the provisions of Article 106 or any of them or any portion thereof and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in repaying, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, or otherwise in the business of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107.

"107a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that the call shall be made on the members of the Company 15, 19 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Company for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the Company to enter into an Agreement with the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the members to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement made under this Article that such resolution or call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 106 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

107b (1). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at exchange rate of such rate of exchange as the Board may determine.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of March 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 6810 of the above Company for 50 Shares of the Company numbered 39088/710 and 39711/123 and Certificate No. 6811 of the said Company for 100 Shares of the Company numbered 1063/1067, 11497/1446 and 30721/45 both in the name of SOLOMON SARABON BENJAMIN, and dated the 17th day of May, 1917, have been CANCELLED by the Company and no rights thereunder will be recognized. New Certificates for the said Shares have been issued to and in the name of the said SOLOMON SARABON BENJAMIN in place of the Original Certificates referred to above.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1919.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager,
THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

[549]

INTIMATION



THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND
CONTAGIOUS
DISEASE
ISWATSON'S
HYGIENOLA HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

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MARRIAGE

ROBERTSON—MULLIGAN.—On March 24th, ANDREW ROBERTSON, of the s.s. *Zamara*, to ALICE, second daughter of Mrs. and the late Frederick James Mulligan, of Manchester, England.

[586]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. and Mrs. M. DE COSTA beg to thank their numerous friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement, and the beautiful floral tributes sent.

[597]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 8th, 1919.

COMPLICATED SITUATION IN
EASTERN EUROPE

Hopes are held out that the peace preliminaries will be ready for signature within a few weeks. The Council of Four are reaching agreement upon the broader issues, and it is not too much to expect that a draft treaty, embodying the conclusions at which they have arrived, will shortly be published. The members of that Council are vitally interested in bringing about some semblance of law and order so that the nations may resume, at the earliest possible moment, the great task of rebuilding—let us hope on a more generous plan—that which the war has destroyed. The pressure brought to bear upon them from all quarters will probably convince them that compromise, a policy of give-and-take, is the only solution of the problems with which the war has confronted all the civilized peoples of the world. Germany and our other enemies will have to sign the terms proposed, but will their signature to such a document bring about a cessation of the dissensions which are even now devastating Europe? Of course, we are in a position to impose, by armed force, our will upon the Quadruplice, but the maintenance of huge armies of occupation, the constant preparation for further conflict, is not the settlement for which the majority of us have been yearning. It may mean peace for a while, but it will also mean an end of the grandiose scheme of a League of Nations under which wars between groups of great powers were for ever to be rendered impossible. The whole situation is complicated by the spread of Bolshevism, that theory of government which aims at placing all authority in the hands of small committees which as we have

seen in the case of Russia, may easily become the instruments of criminals and anarchists. It is proposed to prevent the spread of this taint by placing a cordon of soldiers from the Black Sea to the Baltic, but while propaganda might be stopped in this manner, and undesirable persons debarré from crossing the frontiers, it is difficult to understand how such crude methods would be effective in settling that feeling of unrest which is the soil in which Bolshevism takes root and flourishes. Apart, however, from these super-added complications, the delegates have a sufficiently serious task in settling simply the geographical boundaries of the new States which have been, or are about to be, brought into existence. Playing with "the balance of power" has been the great game of our diplomatists in the past, and as the scales were tilted first on one side and then the other so was Europe alarmed with the rumours of impending conflict. There is now to be an endeavour finally to destroy this delicate instrument, and, at the same time, to meet the aspirations of many peoples by re-forming them once again into national entities.

On no fewer than four occasions in the 19th century the Polish question brought Europe to the verge of war. This kingdom, which a few hundred years ago saved Austria and Christendom from the ravages of the Turk, has been divided between Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary. The late Czar of Russia proclaimed in 1914 that Poland should be restored, and the Kaiser offered a similar bait. Now when the Allies are endeavouring to give effect to these promises they find themselves beset with difficulties. The Germans, the Austrians and Ukrainians object to losing territory which must be given up if the long-standing sore of dismembered Poland is to be healed. Moreover, if the State is to have a fair chance of working out its own destiny it must be given an outlet to the sea through Danzig. Then, again, there is Bohemia, the rallying-point of the Czechs. The Bohemians or Czechs are equal in numbers to the Magyars in Austria-Hungary, but they have never been accorded the same rights. Centuries ago the crown of Bohemia was offered to the Dukes of Austria upon the understanding that the Czechs were to be defended against foreign enemies and their national institutions maintained. The agreement was broken and the Czechs, ever since, have been carrying on an almost hopeless struggle for national existence. Their claims cannot be ignored in the new Charter of Liberties for Europe which is being compiled. A very large portion of the Rumanian and Serbian races, also, are incorporated in Austria-Hungary, and the extension of these kingdoms to their natural boundaries means a further reduction of the Austrian Empire. To add to the complications there is the dispute between Italy and the new Jugo-Slav nation for the mastery of the east coast of the Adriatic Sea. The Jugo-Slavs and the Czechs-Slovaks demand that a narrow strip of Slav territory shall permanently connect the Baltic and the Mediterranean through the three new Slav States. In dealing with these intricate problems, the delegates at the Peace Conference are hardly likely to repeat the mistakes of the Congress at Vienna, and regard as of primary importance the retention of the States as they are at present formed. An exchange of territory here for some advantage elsewhere will not be a statesmanlike preparation for the era of peace which we hope is dawning. It will be, at best, a makeshift policy. If, on the other hand, the rights of peoples and the aspirations of nations are respected, and present frontiers are swept aside without regard for the feelings of those "ramshackle empires," which have maintained their hold upon their stolen possessions by the power of the sword, there may be grave local troubles to surmount for a time, but the foundation of a better and more kindly feeling between the various groups in the years to come will have been well and truly laid.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., is to give an address on "Work which requires to be done," to the members of the Church of England Men's Society in St. Paul's College this evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, in his capacity as Coroner, held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a painter at the Thakoo Dockyard, who fell from the docks while carrying out some painting operations. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the second Magistrate, is at present busy hearing an application made by Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, on behalf of the Canton Government, for the extradition of a Chinese who is charged with stealing \$1,000 from the Commissioner of Police, Canton, by whom he was employed as a servant. Mr. F. X. d'Almada is appearing for the defendant.

Mr. B. F. Bunje was married to Mrs. Annie Maud Wynne, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday, the Rev. J. S. Harrington, M.A., conducting the service. The bride was attended by the Misses Jessie Wynne and Madge Crapnell. Mr. W. Nicholls gave the bride away, and Mr. E. T. Bunje acted as bestman. The bride wore a dress of pale mauve georgette, hand embroidered, and hat to match. She carried a bouquet of tea roses and mauve dahlias. The bridesmaids' frocks were of pale pink georgette with hats to match and they carried bouquets of pale pink roses. After the ceremony, a reception was held at No. 13, Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon. The bride's travelling costume was of hyacinth blue with white collar and cuffs and hat to match. The honeymoon is being spent in Mexico and Canton.

The *Antiochus*, with the German and Austrians aboard, is not leaving Hongkong till to-morrow afternoon. She takes about 50 enemy subjects from the Colony, 9 of whom were brought here from Hoihow and over 30 from Canton. The *Antiochus* brought a batch of about 30 enemy subjects from Canton yesterday, under a naval guard. The eight German women missionaries who had been allowed to live in the German Missions at Pokfulam Road and Bonham Street are among those who are going. One of these ladies has, it is said, lived in Hongkong for 39 years. Besides this, the *Antiochus* is also taking, from Hongkong, a large number of demobilized officers and men from various military units. Among these is Lieut. Colman, the captain of the R.G.A. cricket team, who will be much missed in local sporting circles. Sergt. Drummond, another of the mainstays of the R.G.A. team, is also leaving on the same steamer. The Manchester Regiment cricket team is losing Sergt. Hall and Pte. Walker, two of their best all-round men, who are amongst those sailing by the *Antiochus*. In view of the impending departure of so many men of both teams, the R.G.A. and the Manchester have arranged to play a League match to-day at Happy Valley.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
ALLIED SUCCESSES IN SIBERIA.

LONDON, April 8th.
Reuter's Agency learns that General Koltchak's troops have now advanced over 50 miles west of Ufa.

In the course of the latest offensive the Siberian Army captured 6,000 prisoners and much war material, also 14 large steamers, which were captured at Ufa.

The prisoners declare that the Red Army is greatly disorganised. Over 18,000 had deserted at Samara alone.

JAPAN AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
PARIS, April 8th.

A Havas message states:—
In an interview with an Associated Press correspondent, Baron Makino stated that Japan was too proud to accept a place of inferiority. If Japan was asked to join the League of Nations as an equal, she was ready to do so. No Chinese nation could be happy in a League of Nations where racial discrimination was maintained.

Japan did not wish to heap its labouring classes as immigrants upon any Associated country.

CHARTERED BANK DIVIDEND.

The following telegram was received by the Hongkong branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, from the head office in London:—

"At the approaching annual general meeting of shareholders, the directors will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and a bonus of £1.5 per share, free of income-tax; that £100,000 be added to the Reserve Fund; that £250,000 be added to the Officers' Superannuation Fund; that £40,000 be written off premises account; and that £168,493 be carried forward."

A small fire broke out in the grass fields at Pokfulam, on Sunday. It was extinguished in a very short time.

One case (one death) of bubonic plague and four cases (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

A series of sermons will be preached at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception every evening at 6 p.m. from to-morrow to the Wednesday following.

THE ALLIED FORCES IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON ADVOCATES IMMEDIATE ACTION

RECRUDESCENCE OF STRIKES IN GERMANY.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DRAFT COVENANT PRACTICALLY FINISHED.

LATEST CABLES

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM. WHOLESALE DESERTIONS.

LONDON, April 3rd. Reuter learns that during the last few days, the Bolsheviks on the Orenburg front have been retreating very rapidly. Desertions continue. In one instance, in the south of Ufa, a whole regiment of Bolshevik cavalry deserted, and immediately turned their weapons against their comrades.

Great importance is attached to the recent capture of Mousdinsk, which will greatly facilitate the development of the Bolshevik right wing in the Samara sector.

SCHEME TO CHECK BOLSHEVIST PENETRATION.

PARIS, March 30th.

A Havas message states:—Four Allied General and Commander in Chief were called before the Council of Four in connection with a new scheme for checking Bolshevik penetration into Western Europe. One of the schemes entails the mobilization of all Allied and friendly peoples between the Baltic and Black Seas under Allied military direction, with complete Allied aid.

THE SITUATION AT ARCHANGEL AND MURMANSK.

LONDON, April 3rd. Sir Ernest Shackleton has returned from Murmansk and Archangel.

Interviewed by a representative of Reuter he said the position of the Allied forces in North Russia was, undoubtedly, an anxious one. The Bolsheviks were well equipped, well organized, and able to lead. They largely outnumbered the Allies; hence, both the Murmansk and Archangel fronts were in danger.

It was not merely a question of saving our own troops, for half a million people were in their hands with us originally against the Germans, and later, against the Bolsheviks. Consequently, there was a moral obligation to take some definite action. The announcement of that would be a great point thrust at the heart of Bolshevism and an incentive to Russian mobilization.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was confident that sufficient volunteers could be obtained to meet the situation. He urged the British did not yet realize what was at stake, if the peril were not instantly grappled with. A three months' campaign, by a volunteer army, would break the Bolshevik monster, which was becoming far worse than German militarism.

OX-WAGON DRIVER TO GENERAL.

LONDON, April 3rd. General Ironside, the Commander of the Allied Forces in North Russia, is described in authoritative military circles as a man of wonderful energy and initiative who had travelled all over the world. He is a man of the Kitchener type, 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighing 17 stone. He went through the German Herero campaign as an ox-wagon driver and now spends whole days and nights visiting the various parts of the front in a sledge, encouraging and cheering up his troops.

BOLSHEVISTS DRIVEN OUT OF ESTHONIA.

The Lettish Press Bureau announces that the whole of Esthonia has been freed of Bolsheviks. The peasants of South Livonia have risen and driven out the Bolsheviks.

The Estonians were assisted by Letts, and finally cleared part of North Lettland.

EARLIER CABLES

AMERICAN DESIRE FOR NEGOTIATION.

PARIS, March 30th.

Rumours have been circulating in Paris that the American Peace Delegates considered the possibility of opening negotiations with the Russian Bolsheviks. A strong unanimous protest came immediately from all sections of the Allied Press represented in Paris. Therefore, it was most unlikely that such a suggestion could be entertained.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR NORTH RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 3rd. Reuter learns that about 400 of General Kotchak's troops recently travelled on snow-shoes from Siberia and joined the Allied North Russia force.

An American detachment is already proceeding to Murmansk, and British troops are preparing to follow.

BOLSHEVISTS REACH ODESSA OUTER DEFENCES.

It is authoritatively stated that the garrison at Odessa is now greatly strengthened. The French commander is confident that he is able to hold the town. The Bolsheviks have now reached the outer defences of Odessa, which are very strong.

SAVARIAN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 3rd.

Manich newspapers declare that the Bavarian Government is negotiating with Russia with a view to forming an alliance. The reasons given are the uncertainty as regards foodstuffs from the Allies and promises of Russian grain.

METAL WORKERS' STRIKE SERIOUS.

BERNE, April 2nd.

Thirty thousand employees of the metal industry in Berlin have struck, including workmen and office staffs.

PLUNDERERS KILLED.

COPENHAGEN, April 2nd.

A telegram from Berlin says the situation at Frankfurt has much improved. Sixteen plunderers were shot. They include four women.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. REVISED COVENANT PRACTICALLY FINISHED.

PARIS, March 27th.

President Wilson, to-day, issued the following statement:—In view of the very surprising impression which seems to exist in some quarters that it is the discussions of the Commission on the League of Nations that are delaying the final formulation of peace, I am very glad to take the opportunity of reporting that the conclusion of this Commission were the first to be laid before the Plenary Conference. They were reported on February 14th, and the world has had a full month in which to discuss every feature of the draft Covenant then submitted.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. REVISED COVENANT PRACTICALLY FINISHED.

PARIS, March 30th.

A Havas message states:—The British and French have not quite made up their minds about the exact amount to be demanded from Germany. It is hinted that the eventual total will be much lower than the figures popularly quoted.

The American Delegation says that it is better to ask for what can be obtained than to fix a punitive figure never to be realized.

The French papers remark that it is likely that an agreement will be reached more speedily on the question of indemnities. This question, and the new frontiers of Poland are notably vexed ones.

POLISH MISSION TO DANTZIG.

PARIS, March 30th.

A Havas message states:—News has reached the French Foreign Office that a Mission of Polish Officers has been sent to Dantzig to ascertain the local resources and supplies. The Mission is kept under the closest observation by the German authorities.

THE FATE OF DANTZIG.

PARIS, March 31st.

A Havas message says:—Marshal Foch and other Allied military experts, attended a meeting of the Council of Four who decided to give Marshal Foch a mandate to serve summary notice on the Germans to observe the terms of the Armistice, permitting the landing of General Haller's Divisions in Dantzig.

It is still not decided whether the Council of Four will uphold the first agreement to make Dantzig a Polish city.

The newest solution proposed is that Dantzig should be made a free city.

THE SAAR VALLEY DISPUTE.

PARIS, March 30th.

A Havas message says:—The main difficulty for the Council of Four is whether the great coalfield in the Saar Valley shall be annexed to France, which earnestly needs the output of this region to compensate her for the destruction of her coalfields in the north.

A practical solution of the difficulty seems that there will be three kinds of frontiers laid down for Germany: territorial, economic and military. The Saar Valley will be embraced by the economic frontier.

WHAT GERMANY MUST PAY.

PARIS, April 2nd.

It is indicated in a certain quarter that Germany will probably be asked to pay between £4,000,000,000, and £5,000,000,000.

ANOTHER FORECAST.

PARIS, April 3rd.

L'Echo de Paris asserts that the Council of Four has decided that Germany shall immediately pay six billion francs in cash and also hand over various securities, raw materials, and merchandise, which are, optimistically, estimated to aggregate thirty billion.

The preliminary peace terms will not specify the total indemnity, but will include lists of creditors whom Germany must satisfy, and also provide that the Allied Commission fix the amount payable annually.

LEFT RHINE BANK TO BE NEUTRALISED.

PARIS, April 3rd.

It is believed in French diplomatic circles that the left bank of the Rhine will be neutralised, and occupied by French and Belgian troops until payment of the indemnity.

CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

STRENGTH OF THE RED GUARD.

COPENHAGEN, April 3rd.

A message from Budapest states that the Red Guard's organised forces number, at least, 20,000.

HUNGARY'S DICTATOR IN MUNICH.

BERLIN, April 3rd.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung reports that M. Bela Kun, who is the virtual dictator of Hungary arrived in Munich, accompanied by a large suite.

GENERAL SMUTS' MISSION TO HUNGARY.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A message from Paris, dated the 2nd instant, states that General Smuts is proceeding to Hungary to investigate certain Armistice problems, on which the Supreme Council desire information.

THE REPARATION QUESTION.

LONDON, April 3rd.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Peace Conference proceedings, Mr. Bonar Law said that up to yesterday the Reparation Commission had not come to a decision as regards the amount to claim. It was only fair to assume that our representatives in Paris

INDICATIONS FAVOURABLE TO FRANCE.

PARIS, March 30th.

A Havas message states:—Indications show that a settlement satisfactory to France will be arrived at concerning French claims on the left bank of the Rhine.

THE CAUSE OF KING ALBERT'S VISIT TO PARIS.

PARIS, April 3rd.

A Havas message states:—Paris circles emphasize that the visit of King Albert is explained by the general uneasiness now prevailing in Belgium, that the Belgian plenipotentiaries are encountering serious difficulties at the Peace Conference.

BAVARIA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, April 2nd.

The Imperial Government has refused Bavaria's demand to be represented at the Peace Conference.

were as keen as the House to get the largest possible amount, and on that question, examined from that standpoint, the same argument was equally applicable to our Allies. He hoped that whatever was done would be done by all the Associated Powers, but the interests of the French and British were more direct than those of America.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that there was a great difference between deciding on the amount of taxation which could be imposed on Germany as tribute for the Allies and getting it paid to the Allies.

The question of transferring money from one country to another was one of the most difficult problems of finance.

In this respect, he was of opinion that the £1,000,000,000 we owed outside the country would be a rather handicap on our trade and a bigger obstacle to our prosperity than the whole debt incurred.

Mr. Bonar Law dealt in detail with the memorandum of Mr. Claude Lottin, who put a claim against Germany for £25,000,000,000, and formulated a scheme for securing it.

Mr. Bonar Law said that all suggestions made had been carefully considered. He emphasised the difficulty in transferring indemnity in any form from Germany to Allied countries, and said that experts had been considering for weeks every conceivable way in which Germany could be made to pay what everybody admitted was just.

While holding out no hope that Germany would be able to pay the whole cost of the war, he hoped that she would be able to pay an amount well worth having.

NO DECISION AS TO AMOUNT.

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AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PARIS, April 3rd.

An official announcement states that General Smuts has gone to Budapest on behalf of the Allied Governments to investigate the conflict that has arisen between the Rumanians and Hungarians owing to a misunderstanding of the nature of the new line of demarcation, fixed by the Peace Conference.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. FRY TT.

COPENHAGEN, April 3rd.

A Commission appointed to investigate the case of Captain Frytt declared that the shooting did not violate international law, but regretted the rapidity with which the sentence was carried out.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, March 28th.

The Union Assembly has adopted a motion appointing a Select Committee to enquire into the grievances of British Indians in the Transvaal, with an amendment by Sir Thomas Watt, including an enquiry into the alleged evasion of the 1893 Law (which prohibited Asiatics from holding property) through Indians becoming trustees of limited liability concerns.

The mover of the resolution asserted that the Transvaal Municipalities had discriminated against Indians in the issue of licences. One Municipality had recently ordered an Indian to close up his shop under the Gold Law. It was feared that similar action would be adopted towards Indians within proclaimed areas.

Sir Thomas Watt said that, since the agreement between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi, Indians had acquired £200,000 worth of land under the cloak of Companies.

BRITISH ACTION AGAINST ALIENS.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The Aliens' Bill, which has just been issued, extends the powers granted to Government under the Aliens' Restriction Act, 1914, for two years.

It further empowers the Government to make orders enabling war prisoners to be kept in custody until six months after the signing of Peace.

It contains a clause rendering aliens attempting to cause sedition liable to more severe punishment than Britons, namely, to ten years' penal servitude.

It imposes on aliens attempting to promote industrial unrest a maximum penalty of three months' imprisonment.

The Bill refers merely to aliens and not to enemy aliens.

RUSSIA.

HELSINKI, April 4th.

A message from Moscow, dated April 2nd, states that the water, electricity, gas works, and tramways have completely stopped working.

Glanders has appeared in Moscow where this epidemic is spreading at a terrifying rate.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, March 30th.

M. Adrien Mithouard, Chairman of the Paris Municipal Council, has died. He was 54 years of age.

THE ARMY BILL.

LONDON, April 3rd.

In the House of Commons, the Army Annual Bill was read a third time. Mr. W. Adamson, the leader of the Labour Party, moved the deletion of Clause 12 which proposes providing two years' imprisonment for acts intended or likely to cause disaffection among the forces. Other Labourites supported the deletion.

Mr. Churchill withdrew the clause and said he agreed that the Government already had machinery for dealing with such cases.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Board of Trade announces that the system of rationing for individual British cotton-spinners is abolished. Therefore the quantity of Egyptian cotton that may be purchased by any British spinner or merchant is unrestricted.

FRENCH MILITARY CREDITS.

PARIS, March 31st.

A Havas message states:—The French Chamber discussed military credits which the Socialists wished to reduce as a protest against the Allies' interference in Russian affairs. After an animated debate, the Government obtained a majority of 249 votes, the result being 369 to 113.

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

PARIS, March 30th.

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THE NATIONALIST RISING IN EGYPT.

FIRM ACTION BY THE AUTHORITIES.

CAIRO, April 2nd.

A communiqué states that two columns have now begun operations and others are under marching orders.

The remotest parts of the country will be visited and offenders arrested.

Certain areas continue to be in a disaffected condition, but in others the villagers are protecting the rail-lines.

Main-line trains are running regularly. A large number of ring-leaders and rioters has been captured. Many local notables are striving to calm the people. Branch railways in outlying districts are greatly damaged, and it will take a long time to restore them.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Telegrams from General Allenby, dated April 1st, show a real improvement in the situation in Egypt. General Allenby reports that "Cairo is quiet and the Delta practically quiet."

Fayum has been cleared of raiding Bedouins.

Upper Egypt is still more or less disturbed, but an improvement occurred between March 28th and April 1st.

Twelve mobile columns are operating in Upper and Lower Egypt and troops from the Sudan have reached Luxor.

WHOLE COUNTRY UNDER CONTROL.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the whole of Egypt is now under control. The military arrangements that have been made have already resulted in the removal of any cause for apprehension of widespread trouble.

The Sudan is completely unaffected.

ONLY A MATTER OF TIME.

LONDON, April 2nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Earl Winterton, Sir Cecil Harcourt (for the Foreign Office) said that apparently the complete restoration of law and order in Egypt was now only a matter of time.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 4th.

Silver is quoted at 49 1/16d. per ounce. The market is steady.

LONDON, April 6th.

Silver is quoted at 49 1/16d. per ounce. The market is quiet.

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Silver is quoted at 50d. per ounce. The market is steady.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, March 28th.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Company's report says the readjustment of the maximum price of silver, called on March 25th, was necessitated by a fall in American exchange owing to its being unpegged.

The effect of the announcement was to raise the quotation 1 9/16d. on March 25th from 47 1/16d. Since then, daily fluctuations have ensued.

Although it was anticipated that any important movement in the price of silver would be reflected in the China exchange, the Shanghai quotation at present has only risen to 4 1/8 per taol.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

EX-SERVICE MEN TO DEVELOP FLAX-GROWING.

THEATRE ROYAL
Under the distinguished Patronage of His
Excellency the Officer Administering the Government.

THE STUNTS IN "OUR BOYS"

ON
SATURDAY, 12th APRIL, 1919,
at 9.15 p.m.

Proceeds in Aid of Charities.

Booking at Montie's: \$3, \$2, \$1.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY
for
LANTERNS
for
PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

JAPANESE RED LANTERNS.

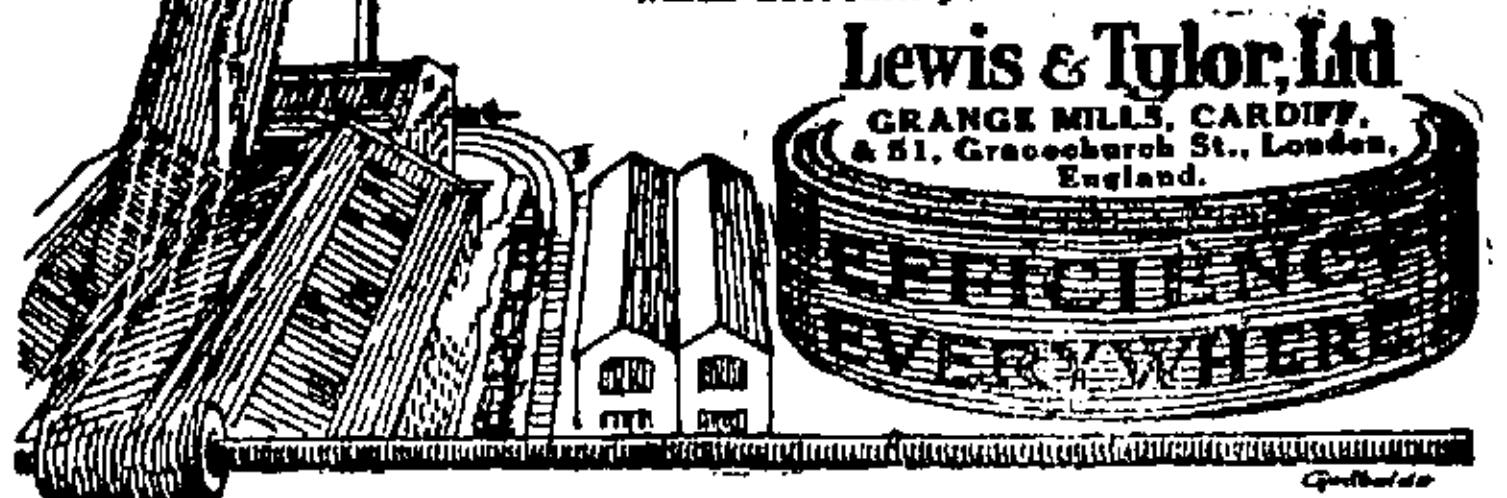
	DIAMETER	
	8 inches	11 1/2 inches
Per Case of 500	\$35.00	\$50.00
Per 100	7.50	11.00
Per dozen	1.00	1.25

CANDLES, to burn about five hours,
can be supplied at \$2.40 per 100.

PRICES NET—CASH ON DELIVERY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GRIPOLY Solid Woven Belting

"GRIPOLY" Solid Woven Belting
has triple twisted indestructible
edges. It resists heat, damp, grease, friction
and guide rollers, as no other belting can. It
does not stretch nor slip. It is the most efficient
all round belting—better than leather, balata, or
any other make of textile belting. These claims
have been proved by tests of which we will
furnish particulars.
Let us know your requirements and we
will tell you the type of "Gripoly" Belting
which best suits your needs.



Lewis & Taylor Ltd.
GRANGE MILLS, CARDIFF,
& 51, Gracechurch St., London,
England.



'MONTERRAT'
LIME FRUIT JUICE
Refreshes and quenches your thirst.
IT COOLS THE BLOOD
AND KEEPS YOU FIT.
OBTAINABLE FROM THE STORES.

JUST RECEIVED
new supply of
WAR STAMPS.
All British Colonies have already
issued them, why not
HONGKONG?
GRACA & CO.
Dealers in Postage Stamps,
Flower Seeds, Post Cards, Toys,
etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG
P.O. Box 222.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES
To-morrow
Wednesday, April 9th,
and on
Friday, April 11th.
D. M. GOODALL,
MANAGER,
TELEPHONE 407.

GERMANY'S MASTER SPY IN GT. BRITAIN.

WHAT HE SAW AT CROMARTY AND
INVERGORDON.

Who was the Master Spy in Great Britain in 1915, the man who controlled the movements of the numerous enemy agents and accomplices? He was none other than a German who went under the name of Willem Johannes Roos, posing as a Dutchman belonging to Amsterdam, and as being a cigar merchant. He was about 32 years of age when he came to Scotland early in 1915, a tall, fine-looking man of military bearing, over six feet in height, with a fair moustache, and well dressed so far as appearances and manners went a perfect gentleman. One of his telegrams, despatched to Amsterdam from Edinburgh, was— "Send twenty-five thousand cigars, mixtures."

The true significance of this seemingly innocent message will be seen later. ARRIVAL IN INVERNESS. On May 31st, 1915, Roos arrived at Inverness, and put up at a comfortable hotel situated in a quiet street. It was obviously not good policy to stay at the Station Hotel or any of the other big hotels, for these were busy with naval and military officers, and awkward questions might be asked. The hotel he chose was ideal from his point of view. It was secluded, convenient, and not used by the military.

In accordance with regulations, Roos filled up the hotel registration form, in which he claimed Dutch nationality, was born in 1882, and had served in the Dutch Navy in 1902-3.

The landlady of the hotel, a shrewd Scotswoman, asked the newly-arrived visitor his name.

"Roos," he replied.

"I beg your pardon," said the landlady, not catching the name.

"Roos," was the reply. "You know, a Roos (rose) without a thorn," and he laughed it off.

In the course of the day Roos inquired of the landlady who were in the hotel, and kept very much to himself, speaking to no one. To the landlady he was most affable, and showed a keen desire for information.

Next morning when doing up his bedroom the landlady and her servant commented upon the effeminate appearance of his dressing-table. The room looked more like a lady's than a gentleman's.

On the dressing-table lay two perfume bottles, a perfume spray, and a powder box. What they actually contained will be divulged later.

The next day was also spent very quietly. Roos was making his plans. Although he posed as a cigar merchant, not more than one cigar was ever seen in his possession. But he was plentifully supplied with cash. Whenever he had occasion to pay for anything he took a handful of gold out of his pockets.

A LOST TELEGRAM. The following morning he inquired of the landlady if there was a public motor car service to Cromarty. He was told that at that time none was running, but that if he went to a certain garage, near by he would be able to hire a car.

At this proposal Roos shook his head. He really could not afford to hire a car, and he was so anxious to see the country round about. He had heard that the scenery was so fine!

The plea of expense surprised the landlady, who knew that Roos was simply "rolling in money," so she referred him to a gentleman who happened to be staying in the hotel at the time, and who owned a car. "Perhaps," she said, "he'll take you for a run."

Nothing more passed, but later in the evening when she went into the Commercial Room she saw Roos in close conversation with this gentleman. Up till that moment Roos had kept aloof from everybody.

Early next morning a telegram arrived for Mr. Roos. Part of it ran— "BOOK NO MORE ORDERS."

Again a telegram with a hidden meaning. Later that morning the chambermaid went to her mistress, and informed her that Mr. Roos had lost his telegram, and was "in a terrible rage about it." It was a telegram of importance, and he had searched high and low for it without success. When his landlady saw him about it he was highly excited.

The telegram, however, was found after Roos had gone out. The chambermaid discovered it when she was making his bed. It had been put behind a pillow, and had slipped down on to the mattress, where it lay. When it was restored to its owner—after being duly read—he was quite profuse in his thanks, inquired where and how it was found, and seemed very much relieved.

After breakfast the private motor-car turned up at the hotel entrance, and Roos entered it along with the obliging owner. He was to see some of the country round about, and wished to go as far as Beaulieu. When they got there he said he would like to go on a bit farther, Dingwall is at the head of Cromarty Firth, and the Firth, Roos believed, was very pretty, and often had warships in it. Would he care to go as far as Cromarty? Yes, he would, and it was very kind of the friend to take him. So they motored from Dingwall round by Conon Bridge, through Freetown, Beaulieu, and so along the road skirting the Cromarty Firth.

It was an interesting run, and, for the Master Spy, a fruitful one, for, as Dalhousie Point, opposite Invergordon, was reached, the Firth opened out like a panorama. And what a sight!

At Invergordon lay the floating docks and workshops, the oil tanks were visible, and at anchor lay the battle-cruiser squadron under Sir David

Beatty, other armoured cruisers of the *Natal* and *Cressy* type, destroyers, mine-sweepers, colliers, oil tankers, etc.

To know accurately the strategical dispositions of the British Fleet was, at that time, of the utmost significance to the German Admiralty, for anti-submarine devices had not yet been fully developed, and much might be gained by a sudden and dramatic stroke at sea.

Upon the vast panorama of fighting ships the Master Spy must have feasted his eyes.

That night when he got back to his hotel in Inverness he informed his landlady that he was going to Tain early in the morning in order to try and do business, and would not be back in Inverness until late in the evening.

The morning saw him on the North train, but what was the landlady's surprise that afternoon to see him back again in the hotel, hours before he was expected.

On his expressing surprise at his early return, the spy said— "It's only a one-hour stop; there was no business, so I just came back."

He had seen what he had gone to see, the oil-tanks at Invergordon which are situated beside the railway, and probably some of his agents, who at that time infested the neighbourhood of Invergordon.

Next day the Master Spy left Inverness for the South.

Before leaving the hotel, however, he made the following entry in the visitors' book of the hotel:— "W. J. Roos, Amsterdam (Netherlands). Everything most satisfactory, and charges exceptionally low."

THE ARREST. The next thing we hear of the "one-cigar" merchant is his arrest in a hotel in London. Previous to that, however, he paid a visit to Hull, which was an other valuable link of the spy web, and where there was considerable naval activity.

On his person were found the bill of the Inverness hotel and a letter addressed to one Yanssen, Portsmouth. What the contents of this letter were we do not know, but within an hour or two Yanssen was also under lock and key.

He was a chemist, a rather older man than Roos, and not so cultured.

DRAMATIC SCENE AT COURT-MARTIAL. On 16th and 17th July Roos and Yanssen were tried by Court-Martial, over which Lord Chelmsford presided.

In the interval of six weeks between his visit to Inverness and his trial Roos had undergone a terrible change. His confident military bearing had left him, and his hair had turned completely white. He was only 32 years of age, but he looked an old and broken man.

The charge against him was of collecting and sending information to the enemy, and the evidence was overwhelming.

His telegram from Edinburgh to Amsterdam, "Send 25,000 cigars—mixtures," when decoded meant— "There are 25 warships above the Forth Bridge—mixed classes."

The telegram which had the words, "Book no more orders," when decoded meant, "Take no more risks."

His innocent looking perfume bottles, which must have been on the dressing table in a good many hotels, contained— (1) Invisible ink.

(2) Chemical solution for bringing out invisible ink.

(3) Vitriol spray.

(4) The powder-box contained salt-petre.

Roos stood his trial like a brave man, said nothing, and gave none of his accomplices away.

Not so Yanssen. He turned King's evidence, and told the Court his whole connection with Roos. Produced in evidence against him, among other things, was a case containing numerous packets of Bird's custard powder. Each packet contained salt-petre, which, when associated with certain chemicals, becomes a high explosive.

In the closing stages of his trial Yanssen went on his knees, wept, and begged, and cried for mercy. But his guilt was so great that it was a hopeless appeal.

The sentences of death of the Master Spy and his accomplice were confirmed, and on July 29th they were executed in the Tower.

DEAN INGE AND THE MASSES Dean Inge, speaking on "The Kingdom of God in the World," at King's College, recently, said it was very difficult to say what messages the Churches had to-day. It seemed that the dominant force at present in the young was an individualistic demand that everyone should be allowed to make the most of his or her life.

"The Christian religion," he remarked, "is not taught, but caught, as one catches measles from someone who has it." He did not believe that Christianity would ever be successful in winning the masses as such, or that there would be an inconceivable crowd gathering round "the narrow gate." Therefore, all this kind of clerical domineering and democracy was contrary to Christ's methods, and he was absolutely convinced that it was a breach against His teaching.

"I want to suggest," he said, "that the true way in which the Christianity of the Church can serve the State in these difficult times is not by butting in on questions between employers and men, but by proclaiming that the Church is the friend of Socialists, and all that sort of thing. We have rather to proclaim that we believe in the new standard of values that Christ gave us." The State was not an automatic machine into which one put fuel and it would run. It was a machine that ought rather to be guided if they put a little more than they took out.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2832.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, April 9th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m.

A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Comprising—
Shoes, Sarge, Hats, Watches, Typewriters,
Leather, Gramophones, Rugs, Skates, 150
Dozen Pencils, and a long line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, April 6th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2832.

HAVING been favoured with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room on SATURDAY, April 12th, 1919, at 11 a.m.

The well known Steam Launch
"KUNG HONG"

as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour.
Gross Tonnage ... 105.30
Net ... 67.87
Length ... 114.7
Breadth ... 21.3
Depth ... 9.8

Inspecting orders, conditions of sale and all particulars may be had from the Auctioneer, or from Mr. P. W. GOLDBRING Solicitor.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [284]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALES REVENUE DEPARTMENT to sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY, April 26th, 1919, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

The Steam Vessel
"KUNG CHING"

as she now lies between Kowloon Ferry Pier, and Hot's Wharf, Kowloon.

HULL—Teakwood.
Length—120 feet.
Beam—18 feet.
Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES—Two sets of compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 14 in. by 28 in. by 14 in. stroke. Separate condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multitubular, marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 6 inches.

Working pressure 130 lbs. per square inch. Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 31st, 1919. [568]

Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co.'s

PACIFIC PORTS

Trade & Service Bureau.

11, Ice House St.

Tel. 696. [410]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG

Telephone No. 1833. [78]

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

D. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE

LIVER & KIDNEYS

are invaluable for diseases of these important organs. Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Price 3s. 6d. per box, or 10s. per dozen. Dr. Leclerc's Pills, Co., Haverstock Road, N.W., LONDON, ENGLAND. Depots: Paris, 12, Rue Cassini; New York, 90, Broadway; Sydney, 12, Market Street; Melbourne, 12, Collins Street; Hongkong, 12, Des Vaux Road Central.

For further particulars, apply to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Packages will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 113,
22, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [110]

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on April 11th, to,

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERESS. [110]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SUISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by April 11th, at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATTHEW & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 4th, 1919. [584]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"INNANIMCKA"

Arrived Hongkong on April 4th, 1919, FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co. Agents.

Hongkong, April 4th, 1919. [1]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading Issued for BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CANTON, and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about APRIL 12th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Packages will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 113,
22, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [1]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on April 11th, to,

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents. [438]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents

"ELI ERMAN" LINE.

(RUEFFAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "CITY OF BRISTOL" April 16th.
LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "CITY OF COLOMBO" May 10th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RUSSELL & Co., Canton

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER	DATE	TIME
MANILA CEBU & ILOILO	"SHANGHAI"	On 8th Apr.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 8th Apr.	Noon.
SWATOW, WENSHAW, CHEFOO & TAIKIN HUIHOW	"SHANGHAI"	On 10th Apr.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 10th Apr.	2 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGHOW"	On 13th Apr.	10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 13th Apr.	10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINUA"	On 14th Apr.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 15th Apr.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th Apr.	Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 26.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAI TAN" ... [Capt. A. H. Stewart] ... THURSDAY, 10th Apr. at 1 P.M.
"HAI HONG" ... [Capt. J. W. Evans] ... TUESDAY, 16th Apr. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Apr. 23rd, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... May 21st, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... June 18th, 1919.

For New York via the Panama Canal.

S.S. "ECLIPSE" ... April 14th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Orphan, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NELLORE	27th April.	2nd June.	10th June.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
------	----------------------

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Sat. 26th Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMUKARA MARU 12,410 tons	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	MIYOMARU 12,330 tons	Sat. 19th Apr. at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSUBA MARU 10,980 tons	Sat. 3rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TENSHIN MARU	Sat. 12th Apr. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYO MARU	Middle of April.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHIMBU MARU	Tues. 16th Apr. at 11 A.M.
	RANGOON MARU	End on April.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

↑ SUWA MARU ... Mon., 8th May, at 11 A.M.
↓ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

Telephone 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	8th April, at 10 A.M.
KORSA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YOKOHAMA
NIPPON MARU	11,000	28th April, From YOKOHAMA
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	28th May, From YOKOHAMA
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	21st May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEIA, OALAO, ARIAC AND IQUIQUE.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons	On or about 10th April.
	"NORA" 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do. 30th May.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ...
"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons ... On or about 9th April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 19th April.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 12th April.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.
SAIGON "ARIAKE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th April.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

"KOSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago, St. Paul and St. Louis.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" ... Friday, 11th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

"KENKON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th April, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

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